The Standard.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

SPEECH OF HON, T. L. CLINGMAN.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not in his opinion incompatible with the public interest, any correspondence which may have passed, since his inauguration, between this government and that of Great Britain, and between this government and that of Nicaragua, with respect to the termination or preservation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The foregoing resolution being under considera-

Mr. CLINGMAN said: If senators will indulge me for a few minutes, I should like to offer a reason or two why I think some action ought to take place immediately with reference to these questions. The American public is very sensitive in relation to the proceedings in Central America; and we have had within the last few days some remarkable information from that quarter.

We were told, Mr. President, in the annual message of the Executive, that England had abandoned the right of search, and I thought we had obtained a great triumph of some sort on the question of the right to search and visit our ships. It turns out, however, if the newspaper statements are to be relied upon-and there seems to be no doubt about the fact-that Great Britain has not only boarded our ships, but that she has examined the list of men on board, to ascertain who they were, whether American born or not, and whether they had arms. Now, it will be recollected that when those proceedings were taking place in the Gulf, last spring, which attracted so much attention, the allegation of Great Britain was not that she had a right to search our ships, but that she had a right to visit a vessel to ascertain its nationality, to ascertain whether it was really an American ship, and if it was, then she would let us alone; but she thought our flag was hable to be abused, and to prevent that was her sole purpose. That was the point in controversy; and I supposed from the President's message that she had abandoned that. It turns out now, however, that her officers go on board a ship, well knowing it to be an American ship, not raising any pretence of that sort, and then examine the list of passengers, and make inquiries about them. At the time of the war of 1812 they went on board our ships to take off their own men; they have now gone a step forther; they went to ascertain whether Americans on board have arms or not. Is not this a very extraordinary proceeding?

The great difficulty in the way of righting these wrongs is the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. By the terms of that treaty the United States is bound never to occupy, colonize, or fortify any part of Central America. We have abided by that treaty and Great Britain has not. That treaty is a very extraordinary one. It is the application to us of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain. The Monroe doctrine was a declaration upon our part that European governments should not colonize America; but Great Britain says to us "you shall not colonize Central America." They have turned the tables completely upon us. By this treaty they have actually got the United States to agree never to colonize, or fortify, or occupy any part of Central America. While we are talking about the Monroe doc rine and felicitatting ourselves on the progress it has made, Great Britain has actually applied it to ourselves.

I have quoted in this resolution the language of the Presdent at the last session upon this subject. As I then understood it, and as the whole country understood it, it was supposed that he ardently desired the abrogation of that treaty; but if it could not be abrogated, as a choice of evils, he would acquiesce in some settlement which was not inconsistent with the American view. But, from the tone of the present message, it would seem, I think, that the idea of abrogating the treaty has been abandoned by our Executive. I desire to give the Executive, if that be the fact, an opportunity of stating the reasons for this change to the country. I think the country ought to know them.

But there is an especial reason, Mr. President, why I desire this subject to have an early consideration. It is not easy to determine precisely what the President means in his second message, but I take it that it is something like this: that this treaty is to stand upon the American construction, which excludes us of course forever from that country; but that Great Britian is to go in and make separate treaties with these States. Now, what sort of treaties are they to be? I ask gentlemen what sort of treaties is Great Britian likely to make? Sir William Gorely Ousely has gone down there. Will he take care of our interests? It is said that "straws show which way the wind blows;" and I was amused three or four days ago to see an elaborate article in the Washington Union-by whom written I do not know, but that paper is sometimes, at least, supposed to reflect the views of the administration-the purport of which, as I understood it, was that Great Britian is the only free country except our own, and that she is standing up for freedom, and will protect our rights against threatened danger from the French Executive. It is said that Napoleon is despotic and menaces us with injuries, but that Great Britain will kindly take us under her protection; and I suppose Sir William Gore Ousely has gone down there to make treaties for our joint advantage! What sort of treaties will he make ?-The newspapers say that they are to be bottomed upon the model of the Cass-Jaisarri treaty. I do not know that the programme for a treaty has ever been promulgated by our Executive. I read it in manuscript at the last session; I then read it confidentially, and I have no right to speak of it; but there was published in the American papers during the spring and summer what purported to be a copy of it, and I have a right to allude to that, because I see that some of the British papers have represented Sir William Gore Ousely as making similar arrange-

There were two features in that treaty to which I had decided objections. The first was that under it and upon the construction placed upon it by Irisarri, who made two publications, gave two notices in the papers, which I commented on as a member of the other house, the right to go to Nicaragua, or to pass through it, might be limited to those who went upon a particular line from New York, and who had permits from the consul. I was opposed to that. I thought that Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New Orleans had a right to establish lines, and that American citizens had a right to go on them to Nicaragua, and to pass through it. I made some objections in the other house to this feature.

But there was another feature which was still more objectionable in my judgment. It was this: according to that programme of a treaty the United States had the right to protect the transit route by the landing of troops, &c. There was another clause, perhaps the fifteenth or sixteenth article, by which the United States bound itself to use its influence to induce other foreign governments to make a similar guarantee of protection and neutrality to the routes. What is the meaning of that? We bind ourselves to induce Great Britain, for example, and France, to guarantee the neutrality and the safety of those routes. If they do it, of course it is not to be a naked guarantee without a right to carry it out. If | iaries. they bind themselves to keep those routes in a certain condition, they have a right, of course, to use the means necessary for that purpose; and what means will they use? Most unquestionably they will have the right to use exactly the same means that the treaty allows us to use; that is, they may occupy with troops, and therefore I regard this as a treaty for the joint occupation of those countries by the United States, France, and England, and all other nations who propose to come in.

What I desire is to get all the facts; at present we are in the dark. It looks from these late proceedings very much as if that were to be the policy of Great Britain. You find her going forward and searching our ships in a neutral port, avowing the purpose to prevent fillibusters going there, not only on the high seas, though they may go in our ships, and stopping our own citizens who attempt to go there in large numbers, and obliging them to put back to New York. Remember, sir, that the very ground on which the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was placed, was to open the way to our Pacific possessions. Our government went into it to get a passage across the isthmus. That we have not got; but the restrictive provision by which we bound ourselves never to occupy or colonize that region went in as a sort of appendage. That, however, is in force; and the other part, for which the treaty was mainly made, is not.

Senators will see in a moment that this was much more objectionable to us, or ought to have been, than even the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That was a leather made in the Territory, and has since become an agreement that we would not take possession of a common name for all articles of domestic manu-Contral America, and that nobody else should; but | facture.

whenever you provide that we and all others may have the right to take possession and hold it, does any one doubt that Great Britain will keep a larger force there than usual, or that perhaps France will do so, because they have vastly larger armies and naval establishments than we have? I regard that as a proposition for a joint protectorate of those countries. It is said in the papers that Sir William Gore Ousley will go down there and negotiate treaties. Suppose he adopts this policy, what will be the effect? Great Britain will get the right to station her troops on that line, and she will hold it. There is no doubt about that. Then, how are we to get rid of her? Are we to stand still now and allow this treaty to be in force against us forever, according, as I interpret the President's message, to the American construction which excludes us; and are we to permit Great Britain to go into Central America and make what treaties she pleases to protect her interests? Are we to stand with our arms folded until all this is done? If so, then, I suppose, we shall be protected by Great Britain from the dangers that menace us from France and other powers! I do not know that France holds our govern-

ment responsible for these things. It is very probable, I think, that the course pursued by our government with reference to Commodore Paulding furnishes a key to some of these proceedings. It will be recollected that when Paulding went there, wrongfully as it was admitted, because the Executive declared he had no right to go into that Territory-your Committee on Foreign Relations made a report on the same subject, and I denot believe a single senator pretended he had a right to do it-our government, instead of censuring him in any way, eulogized him; the President's message was mainly taken up with an attack on the fillibus ters and compliments to Paulding. I believe I de not do any injustice to the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations when I say that the body of that report was mainly directed against the fillibuster movement; and while it was admitted that Paulding had violated the law and the constitution, they took a great deal of pains to eulogize him. Now, supposing that the recent occurrences are truly stated in the papers-and I have no doubt they are, because you have the statement of the pu ser and others who have just returned-what has Great Britain done exceeding our movement? If we can allow our officers to go there, (I admit not under the sanction of the government; but then the government took no especial pains to prevent a recurrence of these things in future,) and drive anybody out, will not Great Britain do it? You have in fact a British protectorate over Central America.

Now, I desire, for one, if possible, to get rid of this Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Then the hands of our government will be free. Until that is done it is utterly impossible that you can protect American interests properly in that quarter. If the President has any new light since last December upon this subject, I think it fair that he should indicate it to the country. In my opinion, as I stated on the floor of the other house, the treaty could have been abrogated last spring on terms that ought to have been, and would have been, satisfactory to us. It was not done. I do not propose now to inquire how or why this was prevented. I hope, however, that this res olution will pass, and that we shall have something on the subject from the President.

Mr. MASON. Mr. President, I do not k ther there is a printer to the Senate at this session or not; but if there is, it seems to me he has not exactly performed his duty as a printer should perforn. it. The President's message, communicated thi day week, was ordered to be printed, and I have as yet received no copy of it in any shape. I understand that in the other House it was printed. If it were printed so that I could refer to it, I would ascertain whether there is not a paragraph in it, which I think I recollect, giving a communication to Congress on the subject of our existing relations with the Central American States, and informing Congress that with Nicaragua and Costa Rica negotiations are now pending, but that they are in such condition that it would not be compatible with the public interests to give further information. Do I understand the honorable Senator from N. Carolina to ask the Senate to differ with the President on that subject, and to request the information which he says it would not be compatible with the public interests to communicate?

Mr. CLINGMAN. The President has said something similar to the statement of the Senator from Virginial with reference to those States. There may be however, in his possession information wich he can communicate with regard to correspondence between Great Britain and the United States, and between us and those governments. I leave it to him. He can determine whether or not it is compatible with the public interest to reply to this resolution, thought it fair, under all the circumstances, that there should be a call made. If the Senator and the Senate differ with me, they can vote against the proposition. I do not see, however, that the President says anything in his message which renders it at all amiss for any Senator to make a call of this kind. I have made the usual exception.

THE RESOLUTIONS AND FREE NEGROES .- Since our last issue we have thought more seriously, relative to the resolutious introduced into the Legislature by Col. Humphrey, and we are not certain that we took the right position in the few observations we made. Nor are we inclined to the opinion that we could assume now a position that would either satisfy our readers, please ourself, or meet the exigency of the case. The resolutions, we are at least satisfied, need some amendment-some modification and also a provisional clause. That mine-tenths of the free negroes are a moral curse to any community, is a fact which any observing person will acknowledge, and that something of a positive and stringent character is necessary to be done, no one will or can deny, but what that some-thing is, ah! "there is the rub," and for ourself we can not devise any plan more satisfactory, or which will better meet the stern and pressing necessities of the times, than the series of resolutions already before the Legislature. We think though, that some provisions should be made for the removal of the negroes-or that portion of them who prefer to be colonized rather than to go into voluntary servitude. To throw the improvident wretches solely upon their own means of removal would be to command an impossibility, or rather would be restricting them virtually to but one course -would be tantamount to forcing them into slavery whetner willing or not. Whether the Humphrey resolutions pass or not, we hope some measures will be adopted to relieve, in some degree the "crying evil." - Oxford Leisure Hour.

Speech of John T. Gilmore.-We publish in another column, from the Raleigh Standard, the excellent speech of the Senator from Cumberland and Harnett, delivered in the State Senate, upon the coaltields Railroad bill. The material furnished in the subject for a masterly and uncommon effort had a just measure of appreciation at the hands of our representative, and although attended by no practical result favorable to the project, demonstrated that argument and power were not wanting as its auxil-

With such a graphic and forcible presentation as is set forth in this speech, the Legislature was at least made sensible of the peculiar merits of the Railroad Bill and its title to their bounty, and if disregarded in the end, must so fail from influence more potential than the power of reason or the dictates of wisdom. - Fayetteville Carolinian.

Honors to Senator Douglas .- The Boards of Aldermen and of councilmen of the city of New York have unanimously adopted a joint resolution in regard to the reception of Judge Douglas. The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas it is eminently due to this esteemed patriot and distinguished Senator, that the city of New York, through its constituted authorities, should extend to him a cordial welcome on his arrival, in order to express our admiration of the man and of principles which he has so long and so ably advocated; therefore.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to extend to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas the hospitalities of the city, and to invite him to become the guest of the Corporation during his stay in New York. The committee appointed to arrange matters for Senator Douglas' reception, have engaged rooms for him at the Everett House.

A GENTILE newspaper, just started in Utah is called "Valley Tan." The name was first applied to WHAT IS TO BE DONE WITH OUR CHARLEY?

Yes-that's the question! The fact is, there seems to be no place in heaven above, or earth beneath, exactly safe and suitable, except the bed. While he is asleep there our s uls have rest-we know where he is and what he is about, and sleep is a gracious state; but then he wakes up bright and early, and begins tooting, pounding, hammering singing, meddling, and asking questions; in short overturning the peace of society generally for about thirteen hours out of twenty-four.

Everybody wants to know what to do with himeverybody is quite sure that he can't stay where they are. The cook can't have him in the kitchen, where he infests the pantry to get flour to make paste for his kites, or melt lard in the new saucepan. If he goes into the wood-shed, he is sure to pull the wood-pile down upon his head. If he be sent up into the garret, you think for a while that you have settled the problem, till you find what a boundless field for activity is at once opened, amiall the packages, boxes, bags, barrels, and cast-o. rubbish there. Old letters, newspapers, trunks o. miscellaneous contents, are all rummaged, and the very regin of chaos and old night is instituted. He sees endless capacities in all, and he is always hammering something, or knocking something apart, or sawing, or planing, or drawing boxes and barrels in all directions to build cities or lay railroad tracks, till everybody's head aches quite down to the lower floor, and everybody declares that Charley must be

kept out of the garret. Then you send Charley to school, and hope you are fairly rid of him for a few hours at least. But he comes home noisier and more breezy than ever, having learned of some twenty other Charleys every seperate resource for keeping up a commotion that the superabundant vitality of each can originate. He can dance like Jim Smith-he has learned to smack his lips like Joe Brown-and Will Briggs has shown him how to mew like a cat, and he enters the premises with a new war-whoop, learned from Tom Evans. He feels large and valorous; he has learned that he is growing immensely strong and knowing, and despises more than ever the conventionalities of parlor life; in fact, he is more than ever an interruption in the way of decent folks who want to

It is true, that if entertaining persons will devote themselves exclusively to him, reading and telling stories, he may be kept quiet; but then this is discouraging work, for he swallows a story as Rover does a piece of meat, and looks at you for another and another, without the slightest consideration, so that this resource is of short duration, and then the old question comes back: What is to be done with

But after all, Charley cannot be wholly shirked, for he is an institution-a solemn and awful fact; and on the answer to the question, What is to be done with him? depends a future.

Many a hard, morose, bitter man has come from a Charley turned off and neglected; many a parental heart-ache has come from a Charley left to run the streets, that mamma and sisters might play on the piano and write letters in peace. It is easy to get rid of him; there are fifty ways of doing that. He is a spirit that can be promptly laid, but if not laid aright will come back, by-and by, a strong man armed, when you cannot send him off at pleasure.

Mamma and sisters had better pay a little tax to Charley now, than a terrible one by-and-by. There is something significant in the old English phrase, with which our Scriptures render us familiar, a man child-a man child. There you have the word that should make you think more than twice before you answer the question: "What shall we do with Charley?"

For to-day he is at your feet; to-day you can make him laugh, you can make him cry, you can persuade, coax him and turn him to your pleasure; you can make his eyes fill and his bosom swell with recitals of good and noble deeds; in sho.t, you can mould him if you will take the trouble.

But look ahead some years, when that little voice shall ring in deep, bass tones; when that small foot shall have a man's weight and tramp; when a rough beard shall cover that little, round chin, and the wilful strength, of manhood fill out that little form.

Then you would give worlds for the key to his heart, to be able to turn and guide him to your will; but if you will lose that key now he is little, you may search for it carefully, with tears, some other day, and necer find it.

Old housekeepers have a proverb, that one hour lost in the morning is never found all day. It has a significance in this case. One thing is to be noticed about Charley, that rude, and busy, and noisy as he is, and irksome as

carpet rules and parlor ways are to him, he is still a social little creature, and wants to be where the rest of the household are. A room ever so well adapted for play, cannot charm him at the hour when the family is in re-union; he hears the voices in the parlor, and his play room seems desolate. It may be warmed by a furnace and lighted with gas, but it is human warmth and light he shivers for: he yearns for the talk of the family, when he so imperfectly comprehends, and he longs to take his playthings down and play by you, and is incessantly promising that of the fifty improper things which he is liable to do in the parlor, he will not commit one if you will let him stay there.

This instinct of the little one is Nature's warning plea-God's admonition. O, how many a mother who has neglected it because it was irksome to have the child about, has longed at twenty-five to keep her son by her side, and he would not! Shut out as a little Arab; constantly told that he is noisy, that he is awkward and meddlesome, and a plague in general, the boy has found at last his own company in the streets, in the highways and hedges, where he runs till the day comes when the parents want their son, and the sisters their brother, and then they are scared at the face he brings back to them, as he comes all foul and smutty from the companionship to which they have doomed him. Depend upon it, if it is too much trouble to keep your boy in your society, there will be places found for him-warmed and lighted with no friendly fireswhere he who finds some mischief still for idle hands to do, will care for him, if you do not. You may put out a tree and it will grow while you sleep, but a son you cannot-you must take trouble for him, either a little now or a great deal by-and-by.

Let him stay with you at least some portion of every day; bear his noise and his ignorant ways. Put aside your book or work to tell him a story, or show him a picture; devise still parlor plays for him, for he gains nothing by being allowed to spoil the comfort of the whole circle. A pencil, a sheet of paper, and a few patterns will sometimes keep him quiet by you for an hour, while you are talking, or in a corner he may build a block-house, annoying nobody. If he does now and then disturb you, and it costs you more thought and care to reg-

ulate him there, balance which is the greatest evil -to be disturbed by him now, or when he is a man. Of all you can give your Charley, if you are a good man or woman, your presence is the best and safest thing. God never meant him to to do without you any more than chickens were meant to grow without being brooded.

Then let him have some place in your house where it shall be no more sin to hammer and pound, and make all the litter his heart desires and his various schemes require. Even if you can ill afford the room, weigh well between that safe asylum aud one which, if denied, he may make for himself in the

Of all devices for Charley which we have, a few shelves which he may dignify with the name of a cabinet is one of the best. He picks up shells and pebbles and stones, all odds and ends, nothing comes amiss; and if you give him a pair of scissors and a little gum, there is no end of the labels he will paste on, and the hours he may innocently spend sorting and arranging. A bottle of liquid gum is an invaluable resource

for various purposes, nor must you mind though he varnish his nose and fingers and clothes, (which he will do of course) if he does nothing worse. A cheap paint-box, and some engravings to color, is another; and if you will give him some real paint and putty to paint and putty his boats and cars, he is a made All these things make trouble-to be sure they do-but Charley is to make trouble, that is the na-

ture of the institution; you are only to choose between safe and wholesome trouble, and the trouble that comes at last like a whirlwind. God bless the little fellow, and send us all grace to know what to do with him.

The United States Senate was opened on Thursday with prayer by a Roman Catholic priest in a white surplice.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS By the North Carolina Conference for the ensuing

Raleigh Dis.-D. B. Nicholson, P. E. City-L. L. Hendren, City Mission-G. Farrar, Colored Mission-James Reid, -Circuit—T. S. Campbell, Taw River-Wm. M. Jordan, R. C. Maynard, Henderson-Beni. F. Long. Person-Theo. W. Moore. Granville-Junius P. Moore, Hillsboro' Circuit-Jon. B. Alford. Hillsboro' Station-D. C. Johnson.

Chapel Hill-A. W. Mangum. Louisburg.-Thomas P. Ricaud Nashville-Caswell W. King, John W. Jenkins, Enoe Colored Mission—To be supplied. North Carolina Advocate—Rufus T. Heflin, Raleigh Female Seminary—David R. Bruton, Greensboro' District.—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E. Station-L. S. Burkhead, Guilford Circuit-Moses J. Hunt.

Davidson Circuit—Thomas B. Reeks, J Forsyth Circuit-Z. Rush, Winston Circuit-James F. Smoot, Stokes Circuit—Clarendon M. Pepper, Wentworth-Alfred Norman, Alamance—C. H. Phillips, Yanceyville—John W. Lewis, Franklinsville-Jos. C. Thomas, Normal College and High Point-Jas. B. Bobbitt,

Asheboro'-Benj. F. Guthrie, Leasburg-James P. Simpson, Wm. Barringer-Agent of Greensboro Female Col-Joseph B. Martin-Agent of Normal College,

B. Craven-President of Normal College. Salisbury District-N. F. Reid, P. E. Station-H. T. Hudson, Rowan-Joseph Wheeler, East Rowan-Simeon D. Peeler, Mocksville-M. C. Thomas, Iredell-Wm. C. Gannon, W. W. Albea. South Iredell—Enoch Moore, Alexander Mission—Isaac W. Avent, Little River Mission.—To be supplied Jonesville-Charles M. Anderson, Wilkes-Robt. A. Willis,

Surry-Marquis L. Wood, Blue Ridge Mission-To be supplied, Summertown Mission S. H. Helsebeck-Agent of Olin High School. Washington District-Ira T. Wyche, P. E.

Station-Wm. E. Pell, Roanoke-Wm. W. Floyd. Warren-Robt, G. Barrett, Plymouth-James E. Mann, Williamston-Isaac F. Kerana, Greenville-Wm. A. Hester, Columbia-W. F. Clegg. Mattamaskeet-H. H. Gibbon Bath-W. D. Meecham, Neuse-Wm. M. D. Moore, Tawboro'-Robert S. Moran, Neuse Mission-N. A. Hooker, Portsmouth & Ocracoke Mission-Wm. H. Wheeler, Cape Hatterass-Wm. L. Newby, Roanoke Colored Mission-P. W. Yarrell, Tar River Colored Mission-W. H. Barnes, Newbern Dist.-Wm. Closs, P. E.,

Centenary-James H. Brent, Andrew Chapel Mis. - Wm. M. Walsh, Circuit-Jno. H. Long. Snow Hill-Jas. B. Bailey, Wilson-Joel W. Tucker, Contentnea Mission-Jere Johnson. Smithfield—Lemon Shell, Goldsboro'-Jas. L. Fisher, Everettsville-N. A. H. Goddin, Kinston-Jno. S. Davis, Jones-Jno. M. Gunn, Trent-John Jones, Beaufort Ann St. - Jos. H. Wheeler,

Punis Chapel-J. H. Hill, Straights-Jno. R. Brooks, S. M. Frost. President of Wayne Female College. J. J. Hanes, Agent Jno. N. Andrews, Agent of Normal College, C. P. Jones, Agent of Book Depository : Wilmington District-C. F. Deems, P. E.,

Front St.-Jno. S. Long,

5th St.-T. W. Gurthrie, Topsail-Williamson Harris, Onslow-Jno. C. Brent, Duplin-Jesse A. Cunniggim, Sampson-Paul J. Carroway, Bladen-Wash B. Richardson South River Mission-Dan'l. Culbreth, Elizabeth-Robert P. Bibb, Whitesville-Geo. W. Heptenstall, Smithville-Alex. D. Betts, Cape Fear Miss.-M. N. Taylor, North East-Thos. L. Triplett, W. II. Bobbitt, Agent of American Bible Society, W. I. Langdon, Secretary for the benefit of seamen, Fayetteville Dist .- Peter Doub, P. E., Sta. - Abraham Weaver, Evans' Chapel-O. J. Brent,

Cape Fear Circuit-J. W. Tinnin, Haw River-Jno. Tillett, A. Gattis, sup. " Miss .- To be supplied, Pittsboro'-James W. Wheeler, Deep River-W. S. Chaffin, Montgomery—Thos. C. Moses, Trion-Dirby H. Scovill, Rockingham-S. D. Adams, Moharrie-Henry Gray, Robeson-David W. Doub.

Circuit-Geo. E. Wyche,

R. O. Burton, R. J. Carson, P. H. Joyner, James H. Jefferson and Samuel Robertson were transferred to the Virginia Conference.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CONFERENCE.-The Annual Conference of the Methodist P. Church for the N. C. District, composed of Ministers and Laymen, met at Jamestown on Thursday 18th inst., and continued until Wednesday the 24th. The following is the list of appointments for the

A. W. LINEBERRY, PRESIDENT.

Buncombe-W. F. Gray.

Cleveland-J. W. Taylor. Mocksville-J. M. Kennett. Yadkin-James Deans. Asheboro'-Jacob Guyor. Davidson-R. W. Pegram. Guilford-A. Robbins, J. C. Forbis. Haw River-R. R. Michaux. Randolph-R. R. Prather. Orange-J. W. Heath. Granville-C. F. Harris, A. C. Harris, sup. Halifax-T. H. Pegram. Roanoke-W. H. Wills. Tar River-J. F. Speight, R. H. Wills. Albemarle—Unsupplied. Nashville-R. H. Jones. Monroe-N. Robbins, F. S. Gladson. Fayetteville—Unsupplied. Seaboard-S. Kotohman. The Conference raised three thousand dollars for the Methodist Protestant Female College, located at Jamestown, Guilford county, North Carolina. It is confidently believed, that the College will be completed, and go into operation the first of July next. Conference adjourned to meet at Enfield, in November, 1859.

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES .- We regret greatly our inability to spread entire before the Star's readers the important documents accompanying the President's message of the day before yesterday, because they involve the most triumphant vindication of President Buchanan's foreign policy conceivable; showing that he has carried out to the letter, the high-toned view of American national rights and duties in connection with the affairs of the American Continent, he was well known to have entertained ere being elevated to the presidency; and also that he has super-induced from England and Spain plain acknowledgments not only of the propricty and justice of that policy, but distinct declarations that those governments entertain no purpose whatever of interfering to prevent the consummation of that policy .- Wash. Star.

A. C. HARRIS, Sec.

Latest from Harana.

New Orleans, Dec. 24.—The steamship Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 20th inst., has arrived. The President's message had shocked the Cuban authorities, and produced general consternation. Senator Douglas had received distinguished honors in all quarters.

MR. EVERETT'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO BONNER'S LEDG-ER.—Our readers are aware that with the New Year the first number of Mr. Everett's Mount Vernon papers will appear in the New York "Ledger." The fact that Mr. Bonner paid Mr. Everett in advance ten thousand dollars, to be devoted to the Mount Vernon Treasury for one year's literary labor, has been widely chronicled. When Mr. Everett, after considerable hesitation, accepted the munificent offer, he himself says, he "felt it his duty not to forego the opportunity of adding so large a sum to the Mount Vernon Fund." Those only who are personally acquainted with the unselfish patriot can com-prehend the full extent of the self-sacrifice he has made to achieve an object which now enlists the sympathy of the people from Maine to California.-Three years ago, almost from the hour the project was revealed to him, his clear-sighted vision saw the whole beauty of this work of woman's hands. When the success of the enterprise was looked upon by the multitude as more than doubtful-as impossible -he openly espoused the cause with a martyr's devotion. His hand has piloted the gratitude-freighted bark of Patriotism safe from threatened ship-

We have said that, in accepting Mr. Bonner's proposal, Mr. Everett made a sacrifice-for we know that the kind of publicity, given to his name by Mr. Bonner's peculiar method of advertising, must be repugnant to Mr. Everett's sensitive nature. The sarcasms and criticisms to which he weekly exposes himself, are not very attractive; and, added to these drawbacks, he assumes a weekly labor which, combined with the numerous engagements that summon him to the rostrum, must tax even his elastic mental powers and rapidly-renewed strength.

wrecks; his voice, his labors, (unequalled, save by

her's who originated the scheme) have won the tri-

umph which an awakened, an approving nation now

Apart from the noble motives that impelled Mr. Everett to become the contributor to a weekly paper, we can see nothing derogatory to his dignity in the fact, that a distinguished orator, an able statesman, a profound scholar, consents to address the public through the columns of a periodical. Are not Johnson, Addison, Steele, Swift, and Goldsmith, identified with the periodicals to which they con-

Why should not Mr. Everett become the sage instructor, the delightful entertainer of the masses !-Why should he not open for them the affluent treasury of his mind-diffuse among them the wealth of his knowledge-carry the benign and healthful influence of his teachings to their firesides-elevate and refine the popular taste by his style, and spread out a rich intellectual repast, to which the humble and secure may gather, side by side with the great and prosperous, and be refreshed? The sweet voiced Milton, of womanhood has said:

"It takes a soul To move a body; it takes a high souled man To move the masses.

Such a man is now enlisted to move them, and there is no degradation in the work to which he puts his hand.

Bonner's "Ledger" circulates among three hundred thousand subscribers. Hundreds of that number never turn the leaves of a book, but religiously con the "Ledger," from its title down to it last column. For every one individual who may have the surred by Mr. Everett's eloquence, one hundred will peruse his contributions in the "Ledger." Thousands who can never hope to hear his voice, will listen with reverence to the words he speaks to them through the Mount Vernon Papers. They will look forward with eager delight to the weekly pleasure in store. Old and young will gather to welcome the expectant visitant, and they will find a new charm around the hearth-stone, that is gladdened by its presence. And we venture to predict, that when the period of Mr. Everett's engagement expires, his classic pen will have so educated the tastes of the magazine reading portion of the community, that they will turn with disgust from the highly wrought fictions of the sensation school, and demand pure and wholesome intellectual food.—Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Horner's Closing Exercises.—We were present on Thursday evening of last week during the entertaining exercises with which Mr. J. H. Horner's | all other respects his demeanor was singularly tran-Classical School closed. Declamation and Composition constituted the order of the evening, and we found both unusually interesting. Ordinarily we are a victim on occassions of this kind, but both the Declamation and the Compositions were generally | the least cunning or dissimulation. He held in his good. Some four of the pupils in the former, acquitted themselves very handsomely, and two or three of the compositions were creditable performances for persons of much older years. It gratified us | hour when darkness overspread the heavens, and to learn from Mr. H., that the deportment of the students had been uniformly unexceptionable, and that the scholarship was far in advance of any preceding session. That this is an excellent school, we have taken occasion to say more than once before, and we here reiterate our impression, that no teacher in the State, in the same length of time, has secured the approbation of so many judicious minds, or won for himself a place as high in the estimation of the Faculty at our University. We presume that there are at least forty students at Chapel Hill, who were prepared by Mr. H., and a portion of them have secured the highest honors. The present senior class in Mr. H.'s school, is composed of seven or eight students, and we were told by the Principal that the most indifferent scholar in that class, was superior to the best student that he had hitherto prepared. The next session will open in January 1859.—Oxford Leisure Hour.

AN OPPONENT'S OPINION OF MR. LETCHER .- The Bedford Sentinel publishes the following remarks relative to the choice of the Democratic convention, recently held in this city, for Governor of the State: "Well, the Democracy have selected their standard bearer, and, so far as we are individually concerned, we rejoice at the preference given to 'honest John.' Mr. Letcher is a Virginia gentleman in every sense of the word—one who, like Franklin, and many other eminent men whom our country has produced, has raised himself, by the mere force of intellect, persevering study, and an indomitable energy, from an humble origin to his present high position. We never had a doubt that Letcher would be the choice of the Convention; and we have expressed our belief that he would be the happy recipient of this honorable distinction, on more than one occasion, through the columns of the Sentinel. We repeat, we rejoice that he has had this honor conferred upon him, for two reasons. First, because, if we are to have a Democratic Governor, we believe that Mr. L. will make as good a one as any other that could have been selected from the ranks of that party; he possesses the rare virtue of being an honest politician, a most commendable quality in one to whom are to be entrusted the destinies of the State. We believe that, in the exercise of his Executive functions, he will consult his own sense of public duty, and pursue the line it indicates- that he will endeavor to discharge his duties faithfully as the governor of the State, and not of a clique or faction. Believing this in the event of no Opposition candidate of our own

NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.—We were shown on Saturday, says the Richmond Whig of yesterday, a specimen of North Carolina gold, ten and a half ounces, and almost perfectly pure. It was taken from the mines belonging to Mr. Christian, in Montgomery county, and is certainly the handsomest specimen we have ever seen. Mr. Christian has taken out thirty thousand dollars worth of the ore in the course of three months, and at a cost of only a few hundred dollars. His mines are believed to be almost inexhaustible. They were discovered in August last, and he has just been offered for them in New York, three hundred thousand dollars, which he refused to

We are indebted to D. W. Courts, Esq., Treasurer of the State, for a copy of his report of the finances of the State, made to the Legislature now in session. We have not had time to examine it yet, but shall endeavor to do so.

We are not given much to puffing, and we do not deviate from our usual practice when we say that there is no officer in the State who is more deservedly popular than Treasurer Courts, nor do we think that there is any State, the finances of which are managed with more prudence than those of North Carolina, so far as Mr. Courts is concerned. - Wilmington Journal.

Hon. Albert Pike.—We notice that some of our Eastern exchanges are again publishing the death of this gentleman. All a mistake, so far as their information is concerned; the Colonel, only a few days since, having set out from Fort Smith on a buffalo

For the Standar EXECUTION OF JNO. GREGORY IN HALIFAX In Halifax, on Monday 6th inst., the offended lar exacted a fearful retribution in the execution of Jin. Gregory, aged nineteen, whose conviction and sen tence must be fresh in the recollection of your read

Though an unusually heavy rain fell during the morning and the greater part of the day, the inclenency of the weather had no effect in withhold people from witnessing the tragic exhibition an early hour, all the stores, hotels, &c. were throng, ed, and vehicles of every description were constant. ly arriving. Men and boys, from a distance of twen miles, were parading the streets at 1 o'clock 1 M., and remained till the hour of execution, exposed to a drenching rain. The entire conversation, interest and feeling of the various groups scattered through the town, were, of course, absorbed in one melancholy subject. Such has been the case for months with many in the county.

The bustle and agitation which pervaded the line. ses outside, strikingly contrasted with the peaceful. ness that reigned in the cell of the hapless young man whose impending fate gave occasion to so much commotion. The silence there was unbroken, sans by the accents of penitential prayer, which, in con junction with his spiritual director, he poured forth to the Father of mercies. What! the scorner, the reckless, the abandoned, prostrating hunself at the feet of his Saviour, and, with a heart filled with compunction, asking forgiveness of his sins. change indeed had come over him, triumphantly proving that, if beyond the pale of human sympaths he was not beyond the reach of the mercy of God

To those who pretend to be sceptical on this point would say, if the actions and reported words of John Gregory were taken as convincing proofs of a reprobate state, there are no just grounds for regading the testimony of his words and acts as deprived of all efficacy, when they go to establish the fact of his conversion. What chiefly contributed to shut on the condemned the gates of worldly charity and compassion was the reports in circulation concerning his defiant attitude in prison and during his trial his rough expressions, the indifference which he manifested when he knew that his days were numbered, and an awful eternity was opening on him Then, since there is evidence that this relenties spirit bowed under the influence of divine power that, like the returned prodigal, he exclaimed: "Father I have sinned against heaven, and before thee" that with the poor publican, he smote upon his breast, saying: "God be merciful to me a sinner." surely those who founded their repugnance and denunciations on his insensibility to religious impressions, ought now to pause in the ferocity of their

Were not the sinful Mary's tears An offering worthy heaven, When o'er the faults of former years She wept and was forgiven?

A few days before his death he was baptized and received into the church by the Rev. W. Croghan: and one who had better opportunities of observing him, during the last six hours of his life, than any other save the clergyman in attendance, gives it as his conscientious belief that this world-forsaken youth died as true a penitent as the most faithful Unristian could desire

In a brief interview which the sheriff had with

the condemned on the morning of the execution, the latter expressed deep sorrow for all his transgressions, asked forgiveness of all whom he ever offended as he freely forgave all who had ever offended him; said that he felt quite happy, and was fully resigned to the death that awaited him, relying for pardon of his sins on the infinite merits of his Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. In reply to a question, whether he intended to address the crowd, he said that he had designed to make a speech on the scaffold, but apprehensive that he might get excited, he had nquested Mr. Croghan to speak for him whatever was necessary. Except what occurred at this interview, there is little to record respecting his conversation and deportment in his last solemn moments, for all his utterances were addressed to God. His heart and sonl seemed absorbed in the intensest devotion. He prayed with subdued, but thrilling fervor. In quil. There was no affectation of composure. His mind was then elevated by the contemplation of heavenly things far above masquerade or pretension. In fact, at no time from his arrest did he exhibit hand a crucifix, on which his eyes were constantly fixed, and which, better than the most descriptive sermon, brings vividly before the mind that awful

represented as doing, there is no question that, with the keen and searching intellect which he possessed, all the eloquence of the earth could not have prevailed on him to conform. The tolling of the bell gave warning that the fatal hour was come; the drunken uproar round the jail rose louder and louder; the sheriff and officers entered the prisoner's cell, and, after a short delay, he went forth, his hand resting on the arm of the Rev. Mr. Croghan. He was respectably attired; his per-

sonal appearance was good; and his pace to the

scaffold was without swagger or feebleness.

the graves gave up their dead. For this purpose he

used it, and had he been directed to employ the em-

blem of salvation in such a way as Catholics are

"His prayers and deeds are all recounted, His hours to their last minute mounted; Yet upon his brow there is no shadow of the coming night. He stands on the threshold of eternity with as calm a mien as the most indifferent spectator; confronting the terrors of death, not with the reckless hardihood of a desperado, but with the meck intrepidity of the Christian. To his lips is pressed the cross-the dear rememberance of his dying Lord. The drop falls with a stunning crash-poor, suffering, repentant creature may God receive you

Thus perished in the morning of life's day, a young man who, under favorable circumstances, might, like some of his ancestors, have left a name honorably distinguished in the annals of the State, instead of meeting a felon's death. A gentleman who visited him in jail, struck with his intelligence, his vigor of thought, the almost intuitive power with which he grasped conclusions that few could arrive at without a long process of reasoning, expressed astonishment at finding his mind so well disciplined. The other stated, in explanation, that to relieve the weariness of his confinement, he had devoted himself to reading; before that period, he could barely read and

It is idle now to speculate on the effects which a thorough course of moral and mental training might have had on such an intellect; but we know that superior talents, when unregulated, often prove the source of grievous errors. The day before his death he tore into shreds a manuscript containing a sketch of his life, on being reminded that what he had written before his heart was turned to God, his judgment

would not then approve. There are other circumstances in this connection, which I hesitate to mention. Whilst yet an infant, party being nominated, we pledge 'honest John' our | John Gregory was deprived of both parents. His lather, a most intelligent and upright man, was killed in the performance of an act of humanity, and the helpless orphan was thrown on the resources of his connections. Too soon the boy contrived to become his own guide, philosopher and friend; and behold the sad result! One act of his life, a deplorable marriage, was chiefly instrumental in precipitating his ruin, by deservedly estranging from him all who felt disposed to give him succor.

In a community distinguished for the highest benevolence, there were few, or none, to lament Gregory's dreadful fate. This was owing to the prevailing impression, that the young man was destitute of the common feelings of humanity. In this respect, he was too hardly judged; but he seemed not to be aware that the idlest words of a man placed in his awful situation are caught up and regarded as the strongest indications of an indurated heart-words which, in the mouth of an ordinary person, would not be considered to betray any depravity of character. Respecting the profane language attributed to him, in two instances at least, I know that he was

grossly misrepresented. It is only justice to say that Sheriff Snow, than whom a worthier or more humane man is not in existence, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Russell, officers of the county, did all that lay in their power to soften the rigor of the prisoner's doom.

The communication was not written with a view to effect any revulsion of public feeling, or to exten-uate the commission of the offence for which John Gregory suffered; but, since human justice has inflicted on him all the penalty it could inflict, let not obloquy pursue him beyond the grave; by questioning, against all evidence, the sincerity of his repent